

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 786.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1801.

[VOL. XV.

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

LONDON, July 25.

We yesterday deemed it improper to before the public all we had heard respecting the communication of government to the lord Mayor, as publicity would have defeated the object in view, impeded the service of the country; since a sanguine print, which pretends to support ministers, has disclosed at the court of aldermen met to grant warrants for impressing men in the city, thereby warning such men as may be the object of this measure to escape, we ourselves released from further restraint.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Vanstater, one of the secretaries of the Treasury, waited on the lord Mayor from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to represent that his Majesty's ministers fully expected the French would attempt an immediate descent on this Island; that many seafarers, whose services at this crisis would be invaluable, had taken refuge in the city to avoid being pressed; and to request that the lord Mayor would permit a safe passage, under any circumstances, (modification which the City magistrate could suggest). The Lord Mayor said he could not give an answer till he had the opinion of his brother magistrate; and for this purpose he summoned a court of Aldermen to meet early next noon, prior to the court of Common Council. The court, in consideration of the impending danger, and the handsome manner in which the application had been made, rather as a request to the City magistrates for and in the defense of the country, than a mean exercise of influence over an individual, who might bow power, begged of the lord Mayor to lay the warrants for a month, upon the express condition that a peace officer should attend every party, and that freemen and house-holders should not be taken away without the consent of the lord mayor. The lord Mayor and aldermen pledged themselves to each other not to disclose their proceedings, as publicly would defeat the very object ministers had in view.

So great did ministers find themselves in want of men, that they have ordered one hundred seafarers from the Royal Hospital at Greenwich to be drafted on board the different ships which are to be stationed as floating batteries along the coast. It is with much satisfaction we perceive, by our Daily letter, that a considerable fleet of fire ships and gun-boats has arrived there from the Baltic, as they are peculiarly calculated to frustrate the enemy's designs. Very great movements of troops are making towards the coasts, particularly in Kent and Essex.

While an attention is manifested of invading the eastern coast of England, Ministers have done suspensions that the actual point of attack is Ireland, and that the threats against the metropolis are made only to divert our attention from the real object.—We are assured that Talyrand, who writes and speaks good English, while he has been conducting a negotiation with this country, has also been managing the traitorous correspondence with disaffected British subjects. This has been his particular department, and it has proved a business of considerable activity. He has retired from it, not in disgrace, as it has been reported, but really on account of his ill health. Before his retreat, however, government intercepted dispatches from him in cipher, bringing over in a smuggling vessel, and a large reward was offered in certain quarters to decypher them, but without effect. We are assured that the Jacobin faction in particular urges the invasion of England; and that Bonaparte, conscious of the hazard of the enterprise, listens to them with apprehension. Carleton has the most weight with him, and Angerstein the loudest in calling for the expedition. Should it be attempted, that general will no doubt have a command. He is the most remarkable officer in the service of France, for an attachment to splendid parade, to luxury and extravagance, and he may be weak enough to comprehend that will bebele to trouble his passions by the plunder of London; for he is as shallow-brained as he is often-satirized.—Ministers have very good in-

formation of the designs and proceedings of the French government. They fear to Ireland as much as England, and it is necessary to prepare in both. Mr. Klyne, an Admiralty messenger, was dispatched at a late hour on Thursday night to Admiral Gardner, commander in chief at Cork, with instructions for the defense of the Irish coast. With a view of preventing the enemy from gaining intelligence from this country no passports to France are at present granted, and very few to Hamburg, or other parts of the continent. It is expected that some measures relative to the calling out of the volunteers will speedily be proposed.

[More Star.]

A person in Norwich, is said to have invented a lock, which exceeds every thing of the kind hitherto contrived. Its principle is very simple, being unlockable according to literal combinations directed in three indexes, divided into forty compartments; yet so numerous are the changes of which it is susceptible, that a man's life would probably be employed unsuccessfully in attempting to unlock it, even supposing him to be acquainted with its formation, but ignorant of its literal position.

A private letter from Constantinople of the date of the 10th of June, gives us the following details: "The French have an entrenched camp of from 6 to 7000 men before Alexandria, which have been for three months kept in check between 12 and 14,000 English, furnished with a formidable train of artillery.—The position of Menou, supported by the forts of Alexandria, is very good. The entrenched camp under Cairo is of the same force, and equally capable of resisting."

August 3.

The Hamburgh mail due yesterday, arrived this morning; a messenger also arrived. The Constantinople account informs us, that the whole of the British and Turkish force consisting of general Hutchinson's army, the capt. Pacha's and the Grand Vizier's, have joined near Cairo. The amount of this force is stated at 42,000 men. Against such an enemy, it is impossible that Cairo can hold out long.

The accounts from the French and Flemish coasts, continue to talk of great military and naval preparations. At Boulogne, Calais & Dunkirk, there are nearly 20,000 troops assembled. But these accounts confess that our cruisers keep all these ports in a state of blockade, and form a cordon from Calais to Flare.

We understand that dispatches were received by government this morning from Egypt; but their contents are not important.

Constantinople, June 28.

The whole of the Turkish and English force, which has formed a junction against the French at Cairo, is estimated at 42,000 men. A corps of English under general Hutchinson, has likewise joined the army of the grand Vizier, and the corps of the captain Pacha.

Brussels, July 23.

In the negotiation for peace with England, the First Consul it is understood, insists especially on the restoration of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the French ships taken by the English at Toulon. These points occasion much difficulty on the part of the English Government.

August 5.

"It is truly said, that the active spirit of Lord Nelson, not confining itself to defensive operations, would attempt and achieve something bold and decisive. On Saturday as our readers know, Lord Nelson sailed from Deal in the Medusa frigate, with a division of gun-boats and bomb-vessels for the coast of France. On Sunday and Monday other divisions of gun-boats followed, and the whole force was collected and concentrated before Bologne on Monday morning. In the evening his lordship stood into Bologne bay, and kept working off and on until yesterday morning, when he determined to commence the attack. It began according to some accounts, between six and seven o'clock, other accounts state, that it began a quarter before eight. The atmosphere was so clear, that the bombardment was plainly discernible from Dover Heights, which were crowded

with thousands of anxious spectators—Some gentlemen even went off from Deal to Dover in boats to see the engagement more nearly.

No officer is yet arrived from Lord Nelson, and no official particulars had reached the admiralty when this paper went to press. It is reported, however, and we are inclined to give credit to the rumor, that his lordship succeeded in destroying most of the gun-boats and bomb-vessels in the harbour.

The town of Bologne is also said to have been considerably damaged.

OF EGYPT.

We hear of 20,000 French troops marching from the Italian States to the Southern points of the Neapolitan territory, in May and June, from which it is intended to relieve Egypt.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, September 7.

FRENCH TREATY RATIFIED.

A letter has been received in town, from a respectable gentleman in Paris, (brought by the Maryland frigate) which states, "That he had that moment been informed, by Mr. Murray, of the actual ratification of the French and American Treaty by the Chief Consul."

SALEM September 10.

By Capt. Ambrose Martin, of the armed sloop Raven, who arrived at Marblehead on Monday last, from the Mediterranean, we have been politely favored with the following information:

Capt. Martin left Leghorn on the 20th of June, in company with the following armed vessels, viz.—sloop Columbia, Wait, of Alexandria, 12 guns, and 40 men, who acted as commodore; sloop Mechanic, Bound, of Baltimore, 12 guns and 34 men; Schooner Washington, Folger, of Philadelphia, 4 guns, and 10 men; brig Happy-Couple, Wyeth, of New-York, 7 guns, and 18 men—with a determined resolution to force their way through the Mediterranean, as all the Tripolitan fleet was then cruising in those seas. The whole fleet, however, reached Gibraltar on the 12th day of July, without meeting any hostile ship on their passage. Capt. Martin found the Tripolitan Admiral's ship, of 28 guns, and 300 men, and a brig of 14 guns, and 250 men, at Gibraltar, when he arrived.

The American squadron had been at Gibraltar, but had failed 6 days before Capt. Martin arrived. The President, Essex, and Experiment, had gone up the Mediterranean, and the Philadelphia was cruising in the mouth of the Straits, to watch the motions of the Tripolitan admiral—who told Commodore Dale, upon his honor, that no declaration of war had been made by the Bashaw against the United States—but after our squadron left Gibraltar, he positively declared, that the whole intent of his cruise was to capture American vessels. The Tripolitan admiral at first vauntingly displayed his colors, and boldly talked of capturing every American vessel that came in his way; but in a few days afterwards, the scene was entirely changed—the Essex and the other frigates arrived, and the piratical flag was no longer hoisted.—These pirates will now dare venture to put to sea, as they would soon be captured by the Philadelphia—and if they remain in port, their prospect of success is not much better, for having 500 men to support, and not being abundantly furnished with provisions, they will find it almost impossible to obtain new supplies, as the British garrison affords few provisions, and no merchant in Gibraltar will accept their bills for a dollar—for, however some might be disposed to help a brother in distress, yet it is well known, if the corsairs are captured, the Bey of Tripoli would refuse payment of their bills. Thus circumstanced, we cannot but entertain the most sanguine expectation of their falling into the possession of our squadron, when we hope they will be sunk, or burnt at sea.

Captain Martin informs, that on the 12th of July, about ten o'clock, A. M. the combined French and Spanish squadrons, consisting of nine ships of the line and four frigates, got under weigh from Algiers and stood out of the bay, bound for Cadiz; at 1 P. M. the Eng-

lish fleet consisting of 5 sail of the line, and two frigates, and several vessels, under the command of Sir James Saumarez, got under weigh from Gibraltar, and stood out, with the wind at the eastward, with an intent of bringing the French and Spanish ships to action, which he effected at about 11 or 12 that night. One of the English ships ran between two of the Spanish three-deckers, and gave each of them a broadside, and immediately dropped astern. The two Spaniards, mistaking each other for an enemy's ship, engaged until both ships blew up, and out of 2400 men (the compliment of both ships) only 40 were saved. The battle terminated with the loss of one ship on the French side, besides the two three-deckers which blew each other up. Capt. M. saw part (two being missing, which perhaps may have been also blown up, or captured) of the English fleet arrive at Gibraltar, in quite a disabled condition, one of them being completely dismasted.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the ship Mercury, in 37 days from Liverpool, by which the London Courier to the 8th of August, is received at the office of the Daily advertiser.

The intelligence though seven days later than we gave yesterday, is not of great moment. No event of high interest has yet occurred, though every where great preparations are making with incredible activity by the two great rival powers of Europe, for some decisive blow, that shall end the obstinate conflict that agitate and distract the repose of nations, and relieve suffering humanity from the farther multiplication of human miseries and effusion of human blood.

France still holds out to England the threat of INVASION, and is constantly pouring on all her Atlantic shores, immense bodies of her chosen veteran troops.

England surveys the gathering storm undaunted, not however with indifference—she is assembling an internal force of vast numbers, who are exercised in every manoeuvre necessary to repel an invading army, and her fleets on every side display their swelling canvas, eager to intercept and chaffie the temerity of the expected foe—not does this vigilance alone satisfy the impatient ardor of her brave traits—led on by Nelson they have broken from the passive system of defence, and attacked their enemy in his ports and harbors, seeking shelter in vain behind sand-banks and rocks, and under a most formidable display of batteries. We give an interesting account of one of their actions, and it will be seen that others are meditated.

Everything seems quiet in the north. The destiny of Egypt is still unknown.—No official accounts have yet been published from that country.

Maryland.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 18.

The returns of the census of the United States are now all made except from the State of Tennessee, from one district in New-York and part of another in Maryland. The amount of our population according to these returns is 5,064,801; of which number 4,089,190 are free white persons, 868,768 slaves and 105,843 those who come under the denomination of "all other persons except Indians not taxed." It is judged that Tennessee and the districts of New-York and Maryland from which the returns are not yet received will add to the census about 150,000 and make the aggregate 5,214,801.

The population of the United States according to the census of '90 was 3,929,336; the increase therefore in 10 years has been about 1,285,475.

The whole number of representatives in Congress for this population would be according to the present ratio about 140.

We postpone publishing the census until we can present it complete. Governor Sevier of Tennessee has issued a proclamation, dated the 10th of August, offering a reward of 200 dollars to any person who will make known the person or persons that murdered a woman of the Cherokee nation on the 12th

of August when trading with her company in that state.

Samuel Meredith Treasurer of the United States, has intimated to the President his intention to resign during the present or ensuing month. (N. Int.

Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Sept. 21.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday in the Chester Town packet, says, that by an arrival at Newcastle, the 16th (Wednesday) from Liverpool, in 30 days, the important intelligence is received that general Augereau, at the head of 75,000 men had accomplished a landing between Deal and Dover, after a severe conflict, in which both French and English suffered much. We do not vouch for the truth of this intelligence, we give it as we have it given to us, but no doubt, this, or tomorrow's post, will ascertain the truth of the business.

Bal. Paper.

Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

The document, we this day present to our readers, stating the present population of the United States, is in many respects highly interesting. It demonstrates the growing prosperity of our country, and shows the intimate connection between moral principle and national advancement. Whilst almost every nation of Europe, from the dominion of unfound political principles, and their invariable concomitants of war, famine, luxury and vice, are losing the strength derived from numbers, the United States, under the protection of true political principles, with their concomitants of peace, plenty, frugality and virtue, are gaining numbers in a ratio unprecedented in the annals of any other people, and even surpassing the fanguine predictions of enthusiasts. Were all nations virtuous, it would not perhaps be a blessing, and certainly it would not be essential to the welfare of any one to embrace within its limits a large population. But so long as power is created by numbers, and so long is that power prone to abuse by nations who possess an undue share of it, unless contoged by other nations of equal power, it becomes deeply interesting to our peace—and on it depends our prosperity—to have at our command a physical force that will retain by its terror those who are deaf to the suggestions of reason. It constitutes our national glory that in our infancy, when our numbers were trifling, the energies of freedom, guided by intelligence, made tyrants at the head of mighty empires, tremble; and enabled us to establish our rights on the firm foundations of independence and truth. What we achieved in infancy claims protection from our riper years. The spirit which in 1776, animated, still glows in our bosoms. We then declared ourselves independent. By our arms we established our independence. At this day it is our security that those principles which made us independent, are held still more sacred. In addition to the power of those principles, millions of citizens, then unborn, are ready to defend them from all aggression.

By these great accessions of numbers we not only strengthen our own happiness, but offer a useful example to the whole civilized world. Nothing is truer than that nations will be happy if they can. Point them to the way by convincing their understandings, and they will pursue it. What then, can be more impressive, what more irresistible, than this example of a nation, whose population doubles in 24 years? Will not every man who knows this fact, and feels its force cease to doubt the connection between national and individual prosperity and republicanism? When he further learns these increasing accessions of numbers, accompanied by an increasing love of republican principles, and that this sacred regard, daily gaining ground, is our strongest tie by compelling governments to be pacific, economical, and just, and rendering citizens enlightened and industrious, will not, animated by a holy enthusiasm, raise his voice in the cause of rational reform, and imitating our example, co-operate with his fellow men in achieving it? That tyrants may descend from their thrones, that nations may be free, that man may be happy, and that the world may live in peace; these, all these interesting effects depend upon the prevalence of republican principles; and until they do prevail extensively in Europe, her raging volcanoes will continue to menace us.

Total population of the United States, as taken 1790, amounted to 3,929,326. The present census amount to 5,064,801. In this statement

Tennessee is wanting, the numbers of which state, with those deficient in New-York and Maryland, may be estimated at

150,000	5,214,801
Increase in 10 years about	1,285,475
This increase is at the rate of about one third in ten years, which will double any given number in about twenty four years.	
In 1790 the slaves in the United States amounted to	697,697

In this census they are, exclusive of Tennessee and the other deficient districts,

869,768

Absolute increase
But though this be the absolute increase the reader, on calculation, will find that there is proportional decrease of slaves compared with freemen, of about 56,000 which is nearly a fifteenth part. Some deduction however, is to be made for the deficient returns.

This result solves a question, which is in itself highly interesting, and which has heretofore been very differently decided. It establishes the fact that the relative numbers of slaves are decreasing, and that too with a rapidity that promises the happiest effects. It proves also that the relative total of blacks whether slaves or free, is also decreasing, tho' not with the same rapidity as the slaves, as the proportional diminution of the slaves will be lessen by the increased relative number of all free persons other than those designated, which principally arises from manufactured slaves.

We have hitherto sketched the above concise view. The little time devoted to it may not infuse to it absolute precision.

IMPERFECT RODOMONTADE: From the Gazette of the United States.

Great noise was made among the Jacobins, during the last administration, concerning the frauds and defalcations of public officers.—How is it to be accounted for that those defaulters are not now brought to account? The blackguard Duane, from Clonmel has often enough told the people of this country, since he got into it, of millions and millions which Washington, Pickering, Hamilton, and Woolcot, filched from the public treasury.

He has boasted, time after time, that his statements were not to be doubted, because he had taken them from the treasury books, as Israel Israel would testify.—These books are now in the hands of Monsieur Gallatin, the Genevan, under the direction of Mr. Jefferson the patriot and philosopher. These gentlemen have been requested to call those defaulters to account and to restore to us, the people, the money of which we have been plundered.

Yet no such thing has been done, nor any intimation given that it is to be done. The conclusion which we are irresistibly compelled to draw is, either that Monsieur Gallatin and Mr. Jefferson wink at those crimes, and are therefore no better than robbers themselves; or else that the crimes never existing, and therefore, that Duane is no better than a base calumniator and liar."

ANSWER.

From the Aurora.

Sir,

The enclosed article was prepared for the Gazette of the United States, in answer to a challenge which appeared in that paper on the 9th instant, respecting public defaulters—I waited at the office of that paper to deliver it.—The acting Editor, informed me he did not feel himself justified to publish it without the consent of Mr. Wayne, who was absent at Washington, as "it contained some heavy charges."

The early insertion of it in the Aurora, I will, I presume, serve the public, and oblige yours.

A. CAMPBELL.

Friday, Sept. 11, 1801.

MR. WAYNE,

In your paper of yesterday you call on Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Israel & Mr. Duane, to produce proofs of the defalcations of certain public officers. You affect to disbelieve the truth of the charges brought against them, and of the statements of their accounts, as published in the Aurora, though they are not denied to be true extracts from the Treasury Books. The books from which the accounts were taken, are not, nor ever were in the hands of Monsieur Gallatin the Genevan, nor under the direction of Mr. Jefferson, the patriot and philosopher, they were consumed by fire; and it appears by the report of the accounting officers of the Uni-

ted States, that not a vestige of them remains. As one of the principals concerned in exposing the defalcations, and mal-appropriations of the former public agents, which neither bribes offered nor threats uttered could compel me to conceal, I solemnly pledge myself to the people of United States, if permitted by Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, to have access to the office of Joseph Nourse, Esq. Register of the Treasury, to furnish the most incontrovertible proofs of the defalcations in the accounts of Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of State for the U. S.—and of Jonathan Dayton now a Senator in Congress, and of many other in the service of the late administration, whose names have not yet been made publicly known. In such case, if I do not at the next meeting of congress, furnish them with complete evidences of the facts—then will I content to incur any punishment or shame that can possibly be inflicted. With you I agree that it is time the culprits were arraigned at the bar of public justice; but it does not follow, as they are not yet brought to account, that Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Jefferson are equally criminal. The well known lenient disposition of those gentlemen, would prevent them from purusing steps of a rigorous nature, tho' justice demands it; but the person who gave the challenge should know that the enquiry properly belongs to Congress.

My information on this subject enables me to correct the inaccuracy of this morning's Aurora. Mr. Pickering did not draw half a million dollars from the public treasury, on account of the Barbary powers: the sum drawn on that account was three hundred and seventy four thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars, and sixty five cents, of which he expended, only the sum of twenty seven thousand and sixty three dollars, and twelve cents, in five years and three months; leaving a balance due by him to the United States, of three hundred and forty seven thousand, seven hundred and thirty six dollars, and seventy four cents, on the 15th Sept. 1801! Whether this detention of public money, has violated stipulations of the United States, and subjected our most enterprising and industrious citizens to all the horrors of an Algerine slavery, it is to be presumed will be made known by the constituted authorities at the next session.

A. CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, 10th Sept. 1801.

Lexington, October 12.

On Tuesday morning last, two of the prisoners confined in the penitentiary house made their escape.

*** THE Kentucky Gazette, will in future be published on Fridays, to begin on the 16th inst.

A LIST OF LETTERS,
In the Post Office, Danville; which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A. William Atkins, Danville.

B. Joshua Burditt, care of Mr. Laffoon, Danville. John Brown, Mercer county, near Horine's, Hanging fork.

D. Dr. Debits, Greenburgh. John Dodds, Lincoln county. Thomas T. Davis, Mercer county, 6. J. H. Daveis, Danville. Patrick Dolan, Mercer county.

E. Michael Engleman, near Danville, Lincoln county.

H. John Hart, Danville, 2.

J. Samuel Johnston, Lincoln county. Patrick Jordan, Salt river.

P. Jeremiah Patrick, living in the rich valleys of Holstein, supposed to be in Kentucky. John Patrick, Madison county.

T. William Taylor, Danville. Edward Tupper, of Marietta, Ky.

JOS. HERTICK, P.M.
Danville, 1st October, 1801.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a very valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

And well Improved

LOTT,

In the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by Col. Price, and now a comfortable fit for his reception of a genteel family, a large sum may be expected for cash, or I will sell it on a long credit, for bonds with good security, or I will exchange it for lands in the North-Western Territory.

A.L.S.

I have just received from Edinburgh, Wine, Brandy, Malt-wash Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Copperas, Turkey-Yarn, &c. a small first quality Mill Saws.

JOHN MULLANPHY.
Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.

M. B. 630 square Blank Books, first quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low wholesale or retail.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the District Court at Lexington, August 10, 1801, in the suit in Chancery there depending, between Jacob Myers complainant, and William Hughes, Pet. Warner, Jacob Horine, John Child, Moses Keykendall, and Michael Horn defendants.

As Commissioner appointed by said Court I will proceed to sell the following described LANDS, mentioned in the said decree, at the State House in Frankfort on Wednesday, the 25th day of November next, and continue from day to day until the sale is completed, (to wit:) 100 acres in Montgomery county, on the waters of Slate creek, being part of Hugh Sedwell's pre-emption.

600 acres in Montgomery county, joining the Mudlick tract.

600 acres in said county, joining the above mentioned tract, beginning at N. E. corner thereof.

1200 acres surveyed in Jefferson county, on a Treasury warrant, No. 1304 on the waters of Salt river, about the or four miles below the mouth of the Rolling fork, adjoining Francis Holland survey of 1000 acres.

1000 acres on the south side of S river, opposite the mouth of the Lollie fork, beginning 180 poles above the junction.

500 acres as assignee of John Eat, in the head of the first branch, running into the Kentucky river above the mouth of Benfon's big creek, Franklin county.

500 acres as assignee of Henry Eat, adjoining the last mentioned tract on the lower side.

1000 acres as assignee of Benedict Swope, on the waters of Braff's creek, about three miles west of Hrod's old trace.

1000 Acres as assignee of Jn Kitzmier adjoining the last mentioned tract. One moiety or undivided 1/2 of 8000 acres entered in the name of John C. Owings, on the dividing rie of Slate Creek, Flat creek and Hinkton's Fork, including the waters of east Montgomery county—Also all he saj Jacob Myer's land lying between the mountains and the mouth of Steepleford, all his lands on the waters of Tinefield and Mississippi Rivers together with all the said Jacob Myer's part of the lands held in partnership with Henry Swaling, on the head of Slate Creek, in ead county of Montgomery, or so much of the above described lands, as will produce the sum of one thousand pounds, Kentucky currency.

Six months credit will be given the purchaser entering into bond with sufficient security for the amount of the purchase money, and on payment being made, I will execute a deed or dds, for the lands with special warranty by virtue of the powers given me by this said decree.

JOSEPH BALENGER.
8th October, 1801.

6w

MACBANE & POYER,
Have just received an assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
Among which is a large assortment of the most fashionable FUR & WOL HATS, SC. &c. Which they will sell at the lowest prices, for CASH, GISENG, TOBACCO, WHEAT, FORK, SALT-PETRE, &c. &c.

Lexington, 28th Sept. 1801.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he is now living at his

F.E.R.Y.

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab-orchard, and from his first attention to his business he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to favor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BETTER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT sufficient to carry any Waggon and Team, and will Ferry on the following terms: (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel, Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny, all kinds of stock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will FERRY FREE.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

NOTICE,
THAT commissioners appointed by the County court of Fayette county, will meet on the 15th day of October next, at the house of Reuben Rucker, on the Ohio, about three miles above the mouth of Little Sandy, in order to take the depositions of fundy witnesses, to perpetuate testimony respecting the improvements, and any other special calls in two pre-emptions, of 1000 acres each, granted to Gideon Granland, Assignee of John and Robert Woods, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

THOMAS WATTS.

Sept. 22d, 1801.

*

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Lexington, on the 30th of September 1801, and which, if not taken out before the 31st of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.—A.—John Anderdon, house-joiner, Lexington; Archibald Alexander, near do. Capt. Nathaniel Alaby, do. 2. Elizabeth Alloway, Woodford.
B.—Capt. John Bell, Fayette. John Bell, do. William Bell, Robert Baylor, Lexington, 2. William Brown, do, near Lexington; Edward Brown, Madison, near Richmond, 2. Caleb Brown, Madison, Capt. John Blackmore, Woodford. James Beatty, Lexington. Levi Boon, do. John Breckinridge, attorney at law, do. Isaac Breedlove, do. Samuel Blair, near do. Cuthbert Banks, do. Lexington. William Branhams, do. C. A. H. Bradford, do. John Blanton, do. Col. John Blanton, care of maj. Waggon, do. Zachariah Barr, near do. John Boyd, Jefamaine, care of mr. Hulton, merchant, Lexington. James Baile, to the care of Alexander Shields, Lexington. Joseph Beard, 2 miles from Lexington. Col. Abraham Buford, near Georgetown.

C.—John Clay & Co. merchants, Lexington. Henry Clay, do. George Clark, do. 5. James B. Crawford, do. Hugh Crawford, do. Robert Campbell, ditto. Henry Chambers, do. James Comly, near do. Samuel Colberton, near ditto, care of mr. McCullough. Catharine Clifford, care of John Brown, Lexington. Jacob Ceifer, in or near do. Thomas Carneal, Big Bone, Lexington. Duncan Campbell eqd. Mount Sterling. Benjamin S. Cox, at Lexington, or Glenn's creek. Archibald Curb, Madison. Robert Clide, Fayette.

D.—Stephen Davis, near Lexington. Elisha Dickerson or Colston, near Lexington.

E.—John Eaken, Jefamaine, 2. Mervy Eccles, Lexington, care of William Corral, Clarke.

F.—John Fry, Lexington. John Fowler, do. Doct. C. Freeman, do. John Fox, do.

G.—William Garrard eqd. Lexington. Nathaniel Gist, Fayette. Elisha Gifford near Clark's mill, Washington county. Peter Gow, near Lexington. Ann Gifford, near Clark's run. James Garner Woodford county.

H.—Moates Hall, Lexington. Catharine Hull, do. Martin D. Hardin, atty. at law, to be left at Lexington. Rev. James Hughes, care of rev. James Welsh, Lexington. Samuel C. Hall, care of Capt. J. Taylor, near Lexington. Benj. Howard, atty. at law, near do. Hondry Hague near do. William Hanlon, care of Rob. M'Gowan, do. Thomas Herndon, Fayette county, do. Robert Hill, do. Mary Hagen, care of David Howel, Lexington. John Halley, Bonnough, rough. William Hunter, at Goging's ferry, Kentucky river. Shany Ho, Madison county, near Richmond. Edward Holland, at M'Bride's mill; care of Peter January, Lexington. Martin Hawkins, Franklin county, or perhaps at Port-William. Bennet Henderson, Lex.

I.—Thomas Irvin eqd. Lexington, 2. James B. January, do. 2. John W. Johnson, do. Alexander Irvine, near do. Col. William Irvine, Madison, 3. George Jameon, Jefamaine.

K.—John Knox, Lexington. Ditto, care of the rev. Robert Armstrong, near do. James Kincaid, Madison. Stoppel Keifer, Lex.

L.—America Lewis, Lexington. Geo. Lewis, merchant, do. James Logan, Capt. Lowrey, Alexander Lowrey & William McClellan, Lexington. Henry Latham, Madison. Peter Laughon, care of Archibald Deavon, Lexington.

M.—John Mackey, Lexington, or New Drumore. James Mackey, care of John Mackey, do. Alexander Marshall eqd. attorney at law, Lexington. James M'Chord, do. William B. Martin, do. John Meigs, do. Lawson McCullough, do. James Martin, do. Mr. M'Ewen, merchant, do. Allan B. M'Gruder, attorney at law. Isaac Morton, groom to Lebb, at Pieron's or Simpson's. Jacob M'Nathy, near Lexington. John Morris, biter, Lexington. Henry Meyers, Kentucky. Thomas Mocobee, do. Betty Michel, Madison, care of Wm. Mitchell, David M'Clung, Georgetown. Alexr. M'Bride, to be forwarded to Davyfield, Lexington. Col. Nathaniel Maffie, care of David Med. eqd. Daniel Pieron, near Cynthia. Capt. Samuel Mullin, on the head of Gray's run, suposed to be in Harrison county. James Cutchan, Fayette. Christina M'Nairay Portwilliam, care of Thomas Jany, Lexington. John Machir, Kentuck. Thomas M' , care of John Va, Lexington.

N.—Da Neffit, Kentucky. Joseph Morrisoncheens, Coals creek.

O.—Aaron Ogdan, painter at Henry Marshall's, Lexington, 2. Pat. O'Linn, Madison.

P.—Alexander Pope Price eqd. near Lexington. Nancy Poudge, do. Clara H. Pike, Bon county. Israel Pieron, Woodford. 1. Parlon, Clark county. Howard's creek. Ch. Fauly eqd. Woodford county. Arthur Points, Rose Parson, Lexington, 2.

R.—Rev. mr. Toumlin, or the rev. mr. Rankin, Lexington. Marquis Richardson, near Lexington, 2. James Reed, do. care of John Allifon, three islands. Je. Rogers, Briant's station. Alexander Ross, tanner, Kentucky. William Robertson, Fleming county, in the town of Flemington. William Robertson, Ma. diion. Edward Roberts, do.

S.—Sheriff of Fayette county. Robert Smart, on Silver creek, Madison. George Smart, watch-maker, Lexington, 4. Leonard Sayer, Lexington. Willm. Sebastian do. William Starling, do. James H. Stewart, do. Bryan Sloan, do. Lewis Subblet, do. Samuel Speer, Henry court house. John Stokeley, clerk of Woodford county. John Scott, Madison. William Sebastian, do. Christian Subinger, Jefamaine. John D. Scott, do.

T.—Samuel Turner, Lexington. Rowland Thomas eqd. do. Michael Troy, do. Capt. Nathanial Taylor, near do. Eleazar Tennis, Clark's run, near Wahingtonton. Martin Turpin, care of Richard Coleman, Lexington.

V.—Benedict Vanpradelles Lexington. Maj. William Vawter, Woodford.

W.—Martin Whip, Lexington. Rev. James Welsh, do. Doct. John Wiski, do. 2. Henry Withers, do. Rev. Theo. Mas Wilkeron, do. John Wilson, do. James Wilson, care of the rev. A. Ran kin, do. John Wallace, near do. 2. Ignatius Wheeler eqd. do. Jacob Winters, do. Gideon Wright, Madison. Walter Woodyard, do. James Williams, Jefamaine.

X.—John Young, Lexington, 2. Englehardt Yeiter, do. Joseph Yates, near Craig's mill, Scott county.

Z.—Frederick Zimmerman Lexington.

JOHN W. HUNT, P.M.

ALEX. PARKER
Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortments,

M E R C H A N D I Z E,

Roof & Striped
Blankets,
Coating, Flan
nels,

Black Lute
strings, 6-4 & 4-4
Book Muflin,

6-4 & 4-4 Tam
bored, Lappet and plain Jacons Mu
flins,

Irish Linnens, af
fotted ;

Screens for Mer
chant Mills,

Kidd and Stuff
Slippers, Hymn and Music Books,

Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or Merchantable HE MP.

Lexington, October 5, 1801.

OWNERS OF MILLS, ATTEND.

A Miller from the Northern States, dues to lease a good Merchant Mill, in the neighborhood of Lexington. If he should not find himself soon in this line, might probably superintend the business for the present season on wages, if shortly applicable to the most satisfactory proofs of his creditability and good character, will be produced should it be necessary.—A line directed to A. B. & left at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, will be duly attended to.

Lexington, 9th October, 1801.

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE PLANTATION, in

Madison county, lying within six miles of Richmond—there is 208 acres in the tract of land, and there is 60 acres of cleared land on the premises—I will sell it on very reasonable terms for Cash and Tobacco.

PETER EVANS,
9th October 1801.

N. B. The title to said land is indispu
table.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking an affrontment on a bond given me to Evan Francis, of Clarke county, for fifty pounds, dated about the 26th of February 1796, and payable within twelve months; as I am determined not to pay it, until he complies with his contract to me, in consequence of which said bond was given.

William Mc. Murtry.

October 10, 1801.

Taken up by the subscriber on Stoner, near Paris, a black mare, four years old, about 17 hands, a small star in her forehead, her tail white, no brands perceptible; has a spring colt; the mare trots; appraised to £25.

William Purcell.

April 23, 1801.

BLANK DEEDS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, Extensive Credits will be given, in annual payments, the pur
chaser giving good bond and security; The following PROPERTY I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit.)

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished flore house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining. The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garde for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of cut lots in excellent order for cultivation—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear or all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Madison county, one mile and three quarters from LimeStone—two valuable overhoff mills, as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in complete order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegany stones, rolling screnes &c. &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boiled from LimeStone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the slate, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indispensible; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Wahingtonton, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a mr. Sherby.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montroyer court house, of the first quality: eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entries very special.

Also half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and special entries on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackfee's tract, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 6s per acre; the rest undoubt.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring out of it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 12s per acre, if cash or per acre.

I have also for sale, fix hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 3s per acre for in cash, or 4s 6d in horses.

If it will be an accomodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good flock of hogs, cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclined to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by instalments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or to mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown eqd. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to the property, or to the subscriber, either

in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 253 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
14th September, 1801.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the court of Mason county, will meet monthly, the second day of November, at the house of Mr. Ritter, on a pre-emption of 1000 acres of land, in the name of James Parker, affiant of Thomas Champer, entered the 6th December, 1802, between the head of LimeStone, and the north fork of Licking creek, to take the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be required by law.

Joseph Freeland,
Attorney for
O. & Co., 1801.

Richard Isaacs.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Lexington, on the night of the first of October, a White Horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, twelve years old, a natural pacer, branded with G on the near shoulder—he is an excellent draught horse, and very much marked with the collar; goes very wide behind when rode. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward; or five dollars for the horse, and reasonable charges paid by

BENAJAH BOSWORTH.
Lexington, October 3, 1801.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District, f.d.

September term 1801.

William Denham, Complainant,
Against
Robert Johnson, John Craig, John Green, William Grant, representative of James Thompson and Jas. Fife, defendants.

This defendant John Green having agreed to come to court, his appearance herein is deemed to be sufficient, his appearance herein being agreeable to the parties, and it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth day of our next February term, and answer the complaints bill: That a copy of this order be served on the subscriber, the Lexington Gazette or Herald, agreeable to the usual practice, and published for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A copy, Telle,
THOS. BODLEY, C. L. D. G.
2m F. L. T. sp.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Jefferson county, will meet on the 22d of October next, between the hours of 8 and 12, at the house of Silas Johnston, on the south fork of Clear creek, in order to take the depositions of fundy witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting the call of two entries of 400 acres each, made in the month of May 1782, one in the name of Thomas as Carlisle, and the other in the name of Henry Prather, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary, and agreeable to law.

LEWIS CRAIG,
HENRY PRATHER.

Sept. 21st, 1801.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

5000 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.

400 on Severn's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

JOHN HALLEY.

Sept. 22, 1801.

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS Abraham Morhouse, did on the 22d of this month, affixed by deed duly recorded; to the said Morhouse, conveying to him all the property of the said Baftron, in the state of Kentucky, with rents and profits, in a recent and fresh agreement, I gave my bond for \$5000 Dollars, to the said Morhouse had committed a fraud upon me by previously incumbering the said mortgagage by a secret affiance; and now all persons, are cautioned from taking any affiance of the said mortgagage and bond—Given under my hand at Lexington, this 27th September, 1801.

31* S. WANTE.

TAKE notice that I shall attend with Commissioners appointed by the county court of Fleming, on the third Thursday in November next, at the house of Silas Johnston in said county, and from thence go to the beginning of an entry or survey, of one thousand acres of Land made in the name of Benjamin Roberts and then there, proceed to take depositions of fundy persons to establish said claim and to perpetuate their testimony, and shall continue from day to day until the business is done.

NATHL. ROGERS,
agent for Smeltzer's estate.

October 4, 1801.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

A FAREWELL TO THE WORLD.

NOW verging on my eightieth year,
'Tis surely time to lose each fear;
Of Death's terrific call;
Content that life and I should part,
With smiles I greet his welcome hand—
Good night, companions all!

Each blit I've o'er & o'er enjoyed
Each Passion feels in me destroyed;
My stock of comfort's small;
When fit for nothing we are grown,
We can't, I think, too soon be gone—
Good night, companions all!

'Tis Heav'n deserves, we feel should live,
Again whose power 'twee vale to strive;
I feel I soon must fall;
For'd every ill of age to bear,
Can happiness here look'd for here?
Good night, companions all!

The rack'd from moon to night the brains,
Knowledge of all things to obtain,
In this imperl'd state,
More wittin' still in vain we seek,
We never can depart less weak—
Good right companion all!

ANECDOTE.

HENRY the eighth, and Francis the first, of France, were never long on good terms. On a certain occasion Henry was about to fend over an ambassador to Francis with a very haughty and threatening message. As the ecclesiastics, at that day, were every thing, Henry made choice of bishop Bonner for ambassador, one of the vilest hypocrites, villains, & murderers that ever licked up the spittole of despotism. As Henry had confidence in Bonner, the bishop was obsequious enough, it may be supposed; but suggested to the king, that the violent language of the writings addressed to so high (prized a prince as Francis), would endanger the life of mr. ambassador.—Be not afraid, (said Henry) for should the French king put you to death, I have fifty Frenchmen now in the tower who shall answer with their heads for it.—That may be so—please your majesty (said the wary bishop) but of all these heads not one will fit my shoulders as well as my own.

State of Kentucky.

Floyd Court of Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1801.
William Meade, Complainant,
against

Thomas Albury, Matthias Harman, and
Ezekiel Drady, Defendants

THE Defendants, Albury and Harman not having made their appearance herein agreeable to the rules and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by this term, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear on the second day of October next, and if a copy of this order be published two months in the Kentucky news papers, and a copy at the methodist meeting in Frankfort, same day immediately after divine service, and another copy posted on the door of the court house.

A copy. Telles,

R. Higgin, c. c.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named HARRY,

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing with him, among which is the following. A green broad cloth coat, twindown jacket, gingham do white shirts, new leather overalls, castor hat, a new grey linsey hunting shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of responsibility in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND,

in different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1800.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any description, may be had at this office.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, &c.

August Term, 1801.

Abraham Mordecai, complainant,
against

P. H. N. St. Bartrip, defendant, *3* IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant failing to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not in the state, the complainant, by his counsel—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the forthwith infested in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another copy posted at the court house, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house, done Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telles,

Willis Green, c. d. d. c.

COACH-MAKING.

I will give immediate employ to one or two
Journeymen Coach-Makers,

who are well acquainted with that branch of business.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber, engaged to carry on the COACH & CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, at his present residence brancher. He is happy also to inform the public that it is now in his power to attend particularly to the Ironing of Carriages, as he is furnished with a smithy shop of his own—and being well convinced that the principal strength of carriage depends on their being well fitted, he is ready to undertake any branch of that business. He has just received, and shortly expects a fresh supply of the Best Painting Materials.

JOHN WYATT, Main street,
Lexington, above Samuel Ayres.

Scott County, &c.

Augst Court, Q. S. 1801.
the Executors of Anthony Holland
& Ephraim Holland, Complainants

vs.

Edward Gwin, Defendant.

THE Defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be infested in the Kentucky Advertiser, Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house for Scott county, and a third copy published at the Crafting meeting house, done Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Telles,

T. H. Hawkins, D.C.B.C.

WANTED,
A Negro Boy,
about sixteen or eighteen years old, and

A Negro Girl,
about twelve years old. Payment to be made in CASH.—For further information, apply at this office.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th instant, out of the pasture field of the subscriber, living near the head of the Big Spring, Cumberland county, state of Pennsylvania,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about 5 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, has about 12 white hairs near the root of his tail; his mane is worn off with the collar; he was half a year ago a gelding, proud, to the remaining a considerable lump of fat, and fond of examining; he is a natural trotter, and moves his head up and down when trotting, is fed before with old shoes. The above reward will be given for securing the horse so that the owner may get him again, or reasonable charges if brought home; and thirty dollars for securing the thief in any goal, to that he may be brought to justice.

PETER COPE.

August 31, 1801.
N. B. The man who is supposed to have stolen the above horse is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full and fresh faced, hair tied, but not long. He stole another horse in Berkeley county, and is making for Kentucky.

Lexington Races.

WILL commence on the second Wednesday in October next, agreeable to the rules of that turf, and free for any horse, mare or gelding.

First day, the winning horse, four mile heats, shall be entitled to two-thirds of the subscription money.

Second day, the winning horse, three mile heats, shall be entitled to the remaining third.

Third day, the winning horse, two mile heats, shall be entitled to the entrance money of that and the two preceding days.

September 6, 1801.

N. B. One time round the course will be considered a mile.

NOTICE.
PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT
Will be kept at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,
On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

NOTICE.
The subscriber intending to start for
PHILADELPHIA
in November next,

Requests all those indebted to him by bond, or note or book account, to make payment before that time. Those who fail to comply with this notice may calculate on suits being commenced against them.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, September 21, 1801.

N. B. Merchantable HEMP will be taken, at the market price, for debts.

A. P.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or Two APPRENTICES to the

Tanning & Currying Business.

Wm. STORY.

Georgetown, August 17th, 1801.

5 RICE—For Sale,

At the Kentucky Vine Yard, about
A five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on
the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT
RICE—those who will purchase tools, or upwards
of ten bushels, will be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered
either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of
Hickman.

J. J. Dufour.

March 24th, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD,
WITH a small stock and materials
for carrying it on; with about
thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres
cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten
miles from the court house, eighteen from
Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter
from the Kentucky river, within half
a mile of Fromans iron works, grist-mill
and saw-mill; there is a good wagon
road from thence to the river; there is
eight vats, lime &c. & a good mill
house, two good cabbins, and a never
failing spring, with a fall of about 20
feet; the situation for convenience of
water, and bark, is superior to any I
have seen in the state, those inclining to
purchase will please apply to me on the
premises, or to David or Thomas Reid,
Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

33 FOR SALE,

PROPERTY lately occupied in this town, by
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by
Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story
FRAMED HOUSES,

Nearly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a
large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,
and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.
Also two houses, a Kitchen, a Room, a Barn,
LAND lying on the head of Salt River, about
ten miles from this town; the title clear of every
kind of dispute; the land is well watered, but entirely
unimproved. A liberal credit will be given
for the payment, and the whole amount will be re-
ceived in Produce. The terms will be made known
by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thimble, mer-
chants of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Dan-
ville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1801.

STRAYED

FROM my plantation on Cave run, eight miles
from Lexington, the 1st of March, A DARK
BAY FILLY, two years old this spring, about
fourteen hands high, black, with a white blaze
on the forehead, white stockings on both legs,
and a white tail; her forehead one foot of which
is a rason, bone white on her hind feet, a star on her
left buttock. Any person that will bring the filly
to me, or give information, shall be handsomely
rewarded by

Walter Warfield.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,
OF about 1200 acres, on Licking, six miles from
the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will
be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to
suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for
CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801.

PATRICK GRAY, Shf.

July 13th, 1801.

NOTICE,

ON the third Monday in October will be sold to
the highest bidder at Jefferson's house, all the
Land belonging to Benjamin Northcote, living
in Franklin county, or of much of each tract
will discharge the state tax due thereon, for the
year 1800.

PATRICK GRAY, Shf.

July 13th, 1801.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the third Monday in October will be sold to
the highest bidder at Jefferson's house, all the
Land belonging to Benjamin Northcote, living
in Franklin county, or of much of each tract
will discharge the state tax due thereon, for the
year 1800.

PATRICK GRAY, Shf.

July 13th, 1801.

NOTICE,

THAT according to a general order
of the Bracken Quarter Session Court, there
will be held at the town of Lexington on the
10th day of October next, on an area in the
feves of land, about 1200 acres, taken in the
county aforesaid, with the appurtenances, and the lots
thereof, to be sold, or divided into smaller tracts,
as the court may direct. The same will be sold
at the rate of 1000 poles when reduced to a straight line, the
lot prettys, or 1000 rods when reduced to a
square, or 1000 acres on the water of the North fork of
Rock Castle river, Madison county.

200 acres, opposite the mouth of Hickman river, the road
to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2
miles, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland
river, joining the town of Clarksville well watered
and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the said town of
Clarksville.

600 acres, of land in several small grants reserved
by the state for the use of the Indians, on the creek
opposite the mouth of the creek, the tract including
the creek, the creek, is well timbered and watered
with a great number of sev. falling springs besides
Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultiva-
tion, there is a little timber, but it is intermixed with
valuable profits out of cultivation may be gotten
part of the tract. The title inquitatis.

1646 1/3 acres, on the north side of the North
fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the
mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof
of 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the
lot prettys, or 1000 rods when reduced to a square.

The title inquitatis.

1/2 acre, on the water of the North fork of
Rock Castle river, Madison county.

200 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak river

opposite the mouth of the creek, the road to Danville

crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 miles

from the creek, the creek, is well timbered and watered

and the soil is very fertile, the title inquitatis.

1/2 acre, in the Illinois grant N. W.

of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18
miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settle-
ment in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lots &

houses in Lexington Paris or Danville will be taken

and will be sold at the same price as the land.

Want of money will not be accepted.

Richard Ap., John W. Jut.

Lexington, Mar. 1st 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE

I will either Sell or Rent, my

HOUSES & LOTS

In town, revolving a small piece in front of Mr.

Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.

If I do not sell, I would make an allowance

to any one who would rent for a term of

years, for repays and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

Lexington, September 11th,